

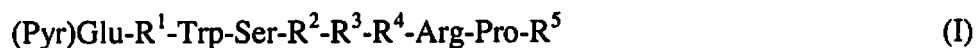
**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Kindly cancel the following paragraphs from page 18, line 20, to page 25, line 7, of the Specification:

--When indicating by using symbols of amino acids, peptides, etc. in this specification, these are based on the symbols by IUPAC-IUB commission on Biochemical Nomenclature or the conventional symbols in this field. Further, if an amino acid can have the optical isomers, this indicates the L-form if not specified.

The following peptides may be used.

Luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LH-RH), or its derivatives having actions similar to LH-RH, for example, polypeptides represented as the following formula (I);



[wherein R<sup>1</sup> is His, Tyr, Trp or p-NH<sub>2</sub>-Phe; R<sup>2</sup> is Tyr or Phe; R<sup>3</sup> is Gly or a D-type amino acid residue; R<sup>4</sup> is Leu, Ile or Nle; R<sup>5</sup> is Gly-NH-R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is H or a lower alkyl group which may have a hydroxyl group), or NH-R<sup>6</sup> (R<sup>6</sup> is the same as the above description)] or their salts [see USP Nos. 3853837, 4008209 and 3972859, British Patent No. 1423083 and Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, vol. 78, 6509-6512, 1981].

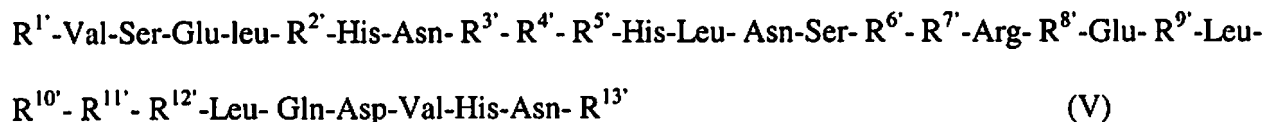
LH-RH antagonists, for example, polypeptides represented as the following formula (II):



[wherein X<sub>1</sub> is D-Ser or D-Trp] or their salts [see USP Nos. 4086219, 4124577, 4253997, and 4317815].

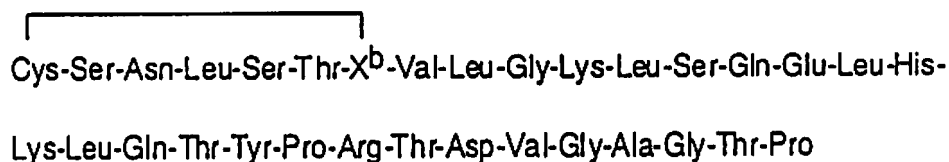


Parathyroid hormone (PTH) or its derivatives, for example, peptide represented as the following formula (V):



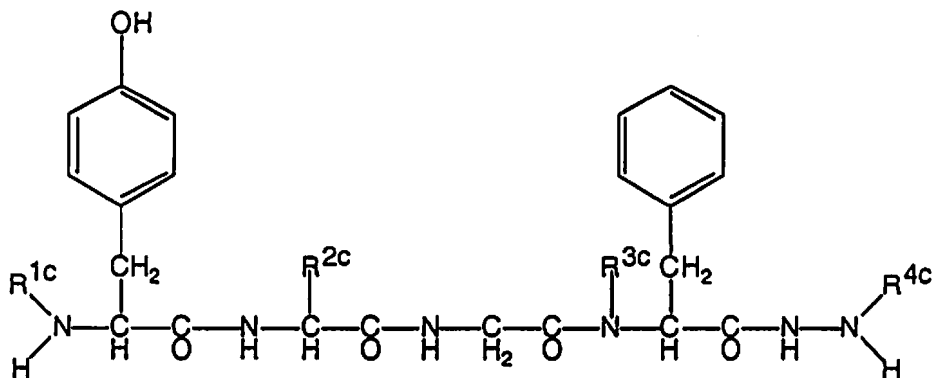
[wherein  $R^{1'}$  is Ser or Aib;  $R^{2'}$  is Met or a natural fat-soluble amino acid;  $R^{3'}$  is Leu, Ser, Lys or an aromatic amino acid;  $R^{4'}$  is Gly or a D-amino acid;  $R^{5'}$  is Lys or Leu;  $R^{6'}$  is Met or a natural fat-soluble amino acid;  $R^{7'}$  is Gly or a basic amino acid;  $R^{8'}$  is Val or a basic amino acid;  $R^{9'}$  is Trp or 2-(1, 3-dithiolane-2-yl) Trp;  $R^{10'}$  is Arg or His;  $R^{11'}$  is Lys or His;  $R^{12'}$  is Lys, Gln or Leu;  $R^{13'}$  is Phe or Phe-NH<sub>2</sub>] or their salts (see Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication Nos. 5-32696 and 247,034/96, EP Laid-Open Publication Nos. 510662, 477885, and 539491); peptide fragments etc., at N-terminal (1 → 34 position) of human type PTH (hereinafter, abbreviated as hPTH (1 → 34)) [see G. W. Tregear et al. Endocrinology, 93, pp. 1349-1353, (1973)]; and vasopressin and vasopressin derivatives {desmopressin [see Journal of Japan Endocrinology Society, vol. 54, No. 5, 676-691 (1978)]}.

Oxitocin; calcitonin and their derivatives having actions similar to calcitonin, for example, compounds represented as the following formula (VI):



[wherein  $X^b$  is 2-aminosuberic acid] or their salts (glucagon, gastrin, secretin, cholecystokinin, and angiotensin) [see Endocrinology, 131/6, 1885-2890, 1992].

Enkephalin and its derivatives, for example, peptides represented as the following formula (VII):



[wherein  $R^{1c}$  and  $R^{3c}$  are hydrogen or a  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group;  $R^{2c}$  is hydrogen or a D- $\alpha$ -amino acid; and  $R^{4c}$  is hydrogen or an aliphatic acyl group which may be substituted with  $C_{1-8}$ ] or their salts (oligopeptides, endorphine, etc.) (see USP No. 4277394 and EP Laid-Open Publication No. 31,567).

Kyotorphine; interleukin (I to XI); tuftsin; thymopoietin; thymic humoral factor (THF); blood thymic factor and their derivatives, for example, peptides represented as the following formula (VIII):



[wherein Xd is L- or D-Ala; Yd and Zd are Gly or a  $C_{3-9}$  D-amino acid, respectively] or their salts (see USP No. 4229438); and other thymic hormones [for thymosin  $\alpha 1$  and  $\beta 4$ , thymic factor X,

etc., see Igakuno Ayumi (Progress in Medicine) vol. 125, No. 10, pp. 835-843 (1983)].

The drugs, for example, motilin, dynorphin, bombesin, neurotensin, caerulein, bradykinin, urokinase, substance P, polymyxin B, colistin, gramicidin, bacitracin, protein synthesis-stimulating peptides (see British Patent No. 8232082), gastrin-inhibitory peptide, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), growth hormone releasing hormone (GRF, somatoliberin), and the like, may be used.

These physiologically active peptides may use origins of human as well as those of other animals, for example, cattle, pig, chicken, salmon, eel, and chimeras between human and these animals. Further, these can use active derivatives in which a partial structure was modified. For example, insulin is an origin of pig and calcitonin is origins of pig, chicken, salmon, eel and chimeras between human and salmon. Peptides (see Endocrinology, 131/6, 2885-2890, 1992)) represented as the following formula (IX) may be used:

Cys-Gly-Asn-Leu-Ser-Thr-Cys-Met-Leu-Gly-Lys-Leu-Ser-  
Gln-Glu-Leu-His-Lys-Leu-Gln-Thr-Tyr-Pro-Arg-Thr-Asn-Thr- Gly-Ser-Gly-Thr-Pro(IX)

The content of the active ingredient depends on the kind and activity of the active ingredient, and optionally selected relating to the weight of the composition for iontophoresis of the present invention and other components.--